Partial Translation of Reference 2

Non-Pat. Document: IPSJ SIG Notes
Vol., 2003, No. 11

Jpn. Pat. Appln. No. 2006-547294

[A]

Page 23, Left Column, Line 10 to Right Column, Line 2

3.4 Application to Search Portal Site

As an application example to a search portal site, this paper will introduce TAP-KB (http://tap.stanford.edu/) of Stanford University ([15]).   TAP-KB provides a retrieval function called "Active Based Search (ABS)" that presents retrieval results of full text retrieval of the Internet by adding information relating to an input keyword for retrieval. For example, FIG. 4 is a screen showing a retrieval result of when "Yo-Yo-Ma", a name of a musician, is input as a retrieval keyword.   A retrieval result of an existing Internet retrieval engine is shown on the left of the screen in FIG. 4, and a retrieval result of ABS is shown on the right.   On the right, a profile of Yo-Yo-Ma, albums on the market, and tickets of concerts are presented as information obtained from related websites that publish information of the musician.

At the time of presenting related information, ABS uses a knowledge base that stores a pair of an attribute (for example, a profile, an album, a ticket, and the like for a musician) of metadata determined according to a category of an input keyword and a query to a related website required for obtaining the metadata of the attribute.

Partial Translation of Reference 3

Non-Pat. Document: Interoperability Technology Association for Information Processing (INTAP), March 2003

Jpn. Pat. Appln. No. 2006-547294

(1-1) TAP-KB of W3C

> Semantic Web Search System in W3C Website

> Search for: people, organizational structure (working groups, activities, domains), calendar/scheduling information, technical reports, services glossary, etc.

> Integration of DB information, HTML files and XML files into RDF

> Metadata--converted into RDF/XML to store in TAP Knowledge Base

> Search for a person--Display: results by Google search + related information (profile, project, documents, meeting)

1. 規格書=Specification
2. マージ=Merge
3. 検索エンジン=Search Engine

TAP KB (Semantic Search)

1. "Miller"の検索例= Example: Search for "Miller"
2. "Eric Miller"の関連情報= Related Information of "Eric Miller"

<u>Partial Translation of Reference 4</u>

Non-Pat. Document: SOFTBANK PC Japan
                       January/2004

Jpn. Pat. Appln. No. 2006-547294

[C]

  The Internet provides a large number of news sites, and there are considered a large number of people acquiring latest information from such news sites.   People can visit and check such websites as sources of information while the number of the websites is small.   However, as the number of such websites is increased, it becomes troublesome to check which of the websites runs a new article.   When an automatic patrolling tool is used, the tool also reacts to an updated section (such as an advertisement) other than a main article.   Accordingly, there is a problem that update of an article cannot be discriminated correctly.

  In such a case, a recommended technique is to use RDF site summary (RSS) to organize latest information.   RSS is used for distributing a title and a URL of an article run on a website, an update date and time, simple abstract, and the like.   RSS is an XML-based format.   Websites supporting RSS have a mechanism that allows a viewer to know when and what article is updated only by referring to RSS.

  Recently, the number of examples employing the above technique has increased, not only in overseas countries, but also in Japan by IT-related news

sites, such as "CNET Japan" (http://japan.cnet.com/) and message board sites, such as "Slashdot Japan (http://Slashdot.jp/)". Also, there are a large number of cases where a user side itself analyses a content of an HTML of a website that does not distribute RSS itself, and generates and distributes RSS (may be commonly called "arbitrary RSS") (FIG. 4).

In addition, RSS is known to match well with a blog. When main blog building programs represented by "Movable Type" and "b2evolution" are used, a content written in a blog can be automatically generated as RSS only by initial setting. Recently, blog services provided by providers, such as "Cocolog" of @nifty, "Doblog" of NTT DATA, and "livedoor blog" of Livedoor, are widely used. For these services as well, an RSS generation function is prepared by standard in most of cases. When reading a blog site, blog sites can be visited efficiently when update information is checked by using RSS.

Tools (called RSS aggregators) for displaying information distributed by RSS as described above can be roughly classified into three types. The three types are a "reader type" that displays both a headline and an article as a single body, a "ticker type" that displays only a headline like an electric bulletin board, and a "plug-in type" that includes display of a headline in a web browser. This time, this article will introduce two of the above types, the reader type and the ticker type.